

# News

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## SEPTEMBER JOB COUNT FOR GREATER NEW YORK AREA RISES BY 72,200 OVER THE YEAR

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area<sup>1</sup> stood at 8,350,200 in September, 72,200 above its year-ago level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The greater New York area's job count grew at a 0.9-percent pace over the 12-month period, below the 1.7-percent increase for the nation. (See chart 1.) Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman pointed out that the New York area's over-the-year growth rate has been 0.7 percent or higher for nine consecutive months. The last time the area experienced nine straight months with job growth of 0.7 percent or more was July 2000 through April 2001. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

### Employment in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Area

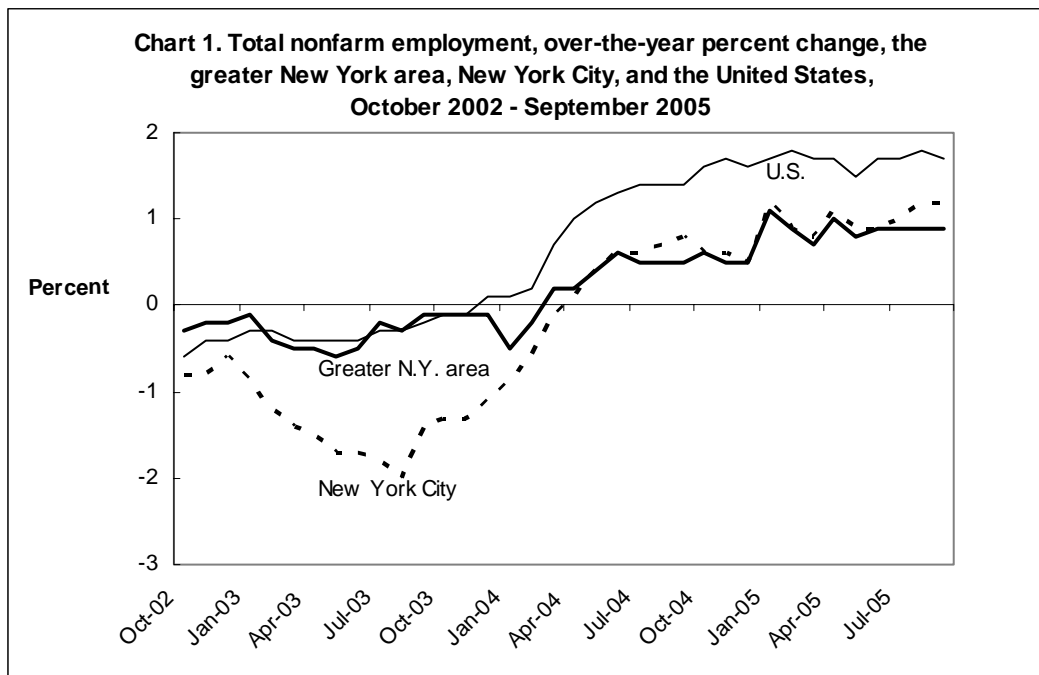
In September the greater New York area recorded its 19<sup>th</sup> straight month of over-the-year job gains. Despite these repeated increases, New York's job count remained 63,000 (or 0.7 percent) below its previous September employment peak in 2000 before the onset of the national recession.

In the greater New York area, all but three industry supersectors added jobs in September. Educational and health services experienced the strongest employment growth from September a year ago, adding 34,200 jobs. The September increase was larger than the average of 28,200 recorded in the first eight months of the year. Financial activities added 14,900 jobs from September 2004 to September 2005—its largest annual increase since September 2000. Despite this gain, employment in this sector remains 34,400 (or 4.2 percent) below its September 2000 level. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 13,300, below the average over-the-year increase of the previous eight months. Professional and business services recorded an employment increase of 10,600 from September a year ago. In the past three months the recovery in this supersector has gained momentum. In the 17 months that ended in June 2005, the over-the-year gains never exceeded 9,300, but since then, 12-month increases have been as high as 12,100 and not been lower than 10,600.

<sup>1</sup> The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of New York City, Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County, Pennsylvania. For convenience, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA is referred to as the greater New York area throughout this release.



Round-the-clock recorded messages for the **Consumer Price Index** and a variety of other **Bureau of Labor Statistics** data are available by dialing the **New York Information Office's** main telephone number: **(212) 337-2400**. For recorded messages, press '2.' Press '1' for 24-hour Fax-on-Demand service.



Other industries with over-the-year job gains in September 2005 included natural resources, mining, and construction (5,700); other services (4,800); and government (4,700). With this recent gain, natural, resources, mining, and construction reached its highest level employment since the series began in 1990. By contrast, manufacturing lost 13,400 jobs over the year in September—close to the average losses recorded during the previous eight months—and trade, transportation, and utilities, and information lost 1,300 and 1,000 jobs, respectively.

### Metropolitan Divisions

The greater New York area contains four Metropolitan Divisions, essentially, separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. Three of the four divisions added jobs over the year, with the largest gain occurring in New York-Wayne-White Plains (57,400) and smaller gains in Nassau-Suffolk (11,300) and Edison (10,700). In contrast with the other divisions, Newark-Union shed 7,300 jobs over the year—the 18<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of job losses. For the New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division, the September increase was comparable with the average gain of 53,700 during the first eight months of the year.

The New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and two three-county areas: Putnam-Rockland-Westchester in New York and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic in New Jersey. Of these three components, New York City accounted for most of the over-the-year increase in employment with the addition of 43,800 jobs, bringing the total number employed in the City to almost 3.6 million. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester added 12,100 jobs and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic 1,500; however, employment levels remained below 1 million in both these areas.

Among the four divisions in the greater New York area, all had over-the-year employment growth below that for the nation (1.7 percent). Both New York-Wayne-White Plains and Edison had a gain of 1.1 percent, followed closely by Nassau-Suffolk at 0.9 percent. Newark-Union, on the other hand, lost 0.7 percent of its

jobs over the year. (See map 1.) However, within the New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division, one component, Westchester-Rockland-Putnam, had above-average job growth, 2.1 percent, over the year.

**Table A. Nonfarm employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2004 Sep.	2005 June	2005 July	2005 Aug.	2005 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2004 to Sep. 2005 p
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,278.0	8,435.9	8,364.6	8,329.3	8,350.2	72.2
Edison	1,012.6	1,039.9	1,032.4	1,029.7	1,023.3	10.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,238.5	1,268.3	1,248.0	1,243.4	1,249.8	11.3
New York-Wayne-White Plains	5,002.6	5,095.1	5,062.7	5,041.6	5,060.0	57.4
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	905.2	917.9	902.8	897.7	906.7	1.5
New York City	3,532.6	3,595.5	3,576.6	3,565.4	3,576.4	43.8
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	564.8	581.7	583.3	578.5	576.9	12.1
Newark-Union	1,024.4	1,032.6	1,021.5	1,014.6	1,017.1	-7.3

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Edison Metropolitan Division consists of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties in New Jersey. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York. The New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties in New York; and Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic Counties in New Jersey. The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division consists of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

In the New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division, employment grew by 2.0 percent or more in three industry supersectors—leisure and hospitality, educational and health services, and financial activities. Employment growth was strongest in leisure and hospitality, up 2.7 percent over the year. The advance in this supersector was led by job growth in the New York City component, where leisure and hospitality grew 3.4 percent; still, this was below the 4.0-percent average for the first eight months of the year. Educational and health services posted the second highest job-growth rate in both the Division (2.4 percent) and New York City (2.6 percent), while financial activities ranked third in the Division with 2.3 percent and tied for third (with other services) in New York City with 2.0 percent. In two supersectors in the Division the job count declined over the year—manufacturing (-3.8 percent) and information (-0.5 percent). The drop in manufacturing was less than the 4.6-percent average of the year's first eight months.

While the patterns of job growth in the Division and New York City were largely similar, there were some differences. Government's job-growth rate in the Division (0.3 percent) was stronger than in the City (-0.4 percent); natural resources, mining, and construction also experienced stronger growth in the Division (1.8 percent) compared to the City (1.2 percent). On the other hand, the rates of growth for both leisure and hospitality and professional and business services, at 3.4 and 2.3 percent, respectively, in the City, outpaced job gains of 2.7 and 1.8 percent, respectively, in the Division. In the City, two industries belonging to professional and business services recorded job growth that was above that for the Division: professional, scientific, and technical services (3.3 percent in the City and 2.6 percent in the Division) and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (1.8 percent versus 1.1 percent). Although New York City has continued to recover from the terrorist attacks and the economic downturn that occurred in 2001, the September 2005 job count still remained 3.9 percent below the September 2000 employment peak.

In the Edison Metropolitan Division, four supersectors experienced job growth of at least 2.0 percent — educational and health services (5.7 percent); information (3.5 percent); natural resources, mining, and construction (2.7 percent); and government (2.4 percent). The professional and business services and

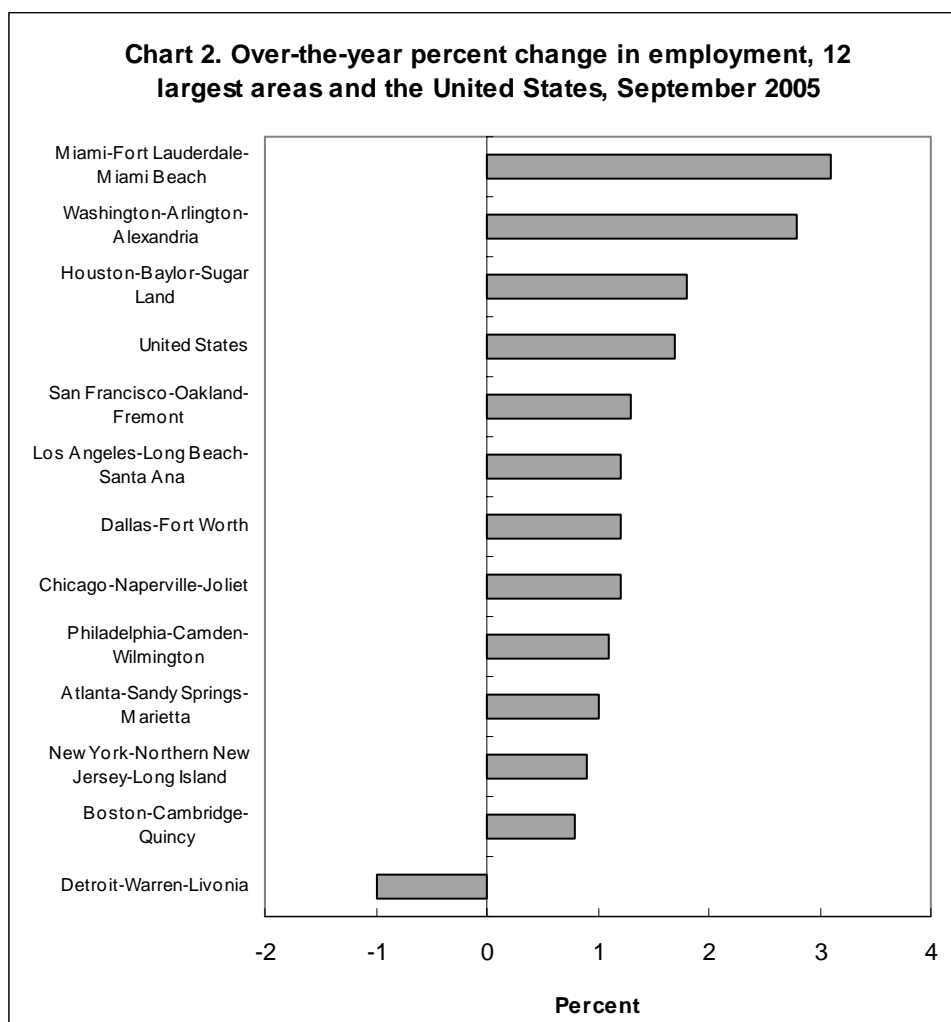
manufacturing both experienced a drop in employment greater than 1.0 percent, down 1.3 and 1.2 percent, respectively.

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, two supersectors showed notable rates of job growth, professional and business services (2.8 percent) and educational and health services (2.1 percent). The government sector (-0.2 percent) was the only sector in the area to record no job growth over the year.

In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, five supersectors (manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; information; professional and business services; and government) lost jobs over the year. Of these four, the information industry experienced the sharpest rate of contraction, shedding 4.7 percent of its jobs from September 2004 to September 2005, followed by manufacturing, down 4.0 percent. No industry supersector had employment growth of 2.0 percent or more in this division.

### Employment in the twelve largest areas

Among the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in September 2005, 3 areas (Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, and Houston-Baylor-Sugar Land) registered growth stronger than the 1.7-percent over-the-year gain for the nation. Miami led the 12 areas with 3.1-percent job growth, followed by Washington at 2.8 percent, and Houston at 1.8 percent. In 8 of the 12 areas job growth ranged between 0.8 and 1.3 percent. Detroit was the only area among the 12 that experienced an over-the-year job loss, dropping 1.0 percent of its employment.



Three of the 12 largest metropolitan areas, Washington, New York, and Miami, added more than 70,000 jobs over the year. In the Washington area, professional and business services experienced the strongest job growth, adding 23,400 jobs, followed by trade, transportation, and utilities, up 11,500. In the New York area, as mentioned above, educational and health services added the most jobs and financial activities ranked second. In the Miami area, professional and business services added 20,300 jobs over the year, followed by educational and health services and leisure and hospitality, both up 11,100. In Washington, job growth occurred in all nine private-industry supersectors, while in New York job growth occurred in six of the nine industry supersectors. In the Miami area, all nine private-industry supersectors either added jobs or were unchanged over the year. In Detroit, by contrast, five private-industry supersectors lost jobs, with professional and business services recording the largest loss (9,000 jobs).

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## Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

### Employment

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the NAICS supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

### Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	2004 Sep.	2005 June	2005 July	2005 Aug.	2005 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2004 to Sep. 2005 p	
						Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA							
Total nonfarm	8,278.0	8,435.9	8,364.6	8,329.3	8,350.2	72.2	0.9
Total private	7,036.6	7,140.5	7,099.5	7,090.7	7,104.1	67.5	1.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	342.5	344.1	343.4	347.4	348.2	5.7	1.7
Manufacturing	500.7	490.4	483.2	483.8	487.3	-13.4	-2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,583.1	1,591.4	1,568.4	1,566.0	1,581.8	-1.3	-0.1
Information	289.4	289.6	288.4	289.1	288.4	-1.0	-0.3
Financial activities	771.1	785.8	789.6	790.2	786.0	14.9	1.9
Professional and business services	1,229.6	1,246.7	1,244.2	1,247.2	1,240.2	10.6	0.9
Educational and health services	1,350.0	1,382.4	1,367.0	1,359.9	1,384.2	34.2	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	624.8	656.0	660.5	654.9	638.1	13.3	2.1
Other services	345.1	354.1	354.8	352.2	349.9	4.8	1.4
Government	1,241.4	1,295.4	1,265.1	1,238.6	1,246.1	4.7	0.4
Edison Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,012.6	1,039.9	1,032.4	1,029.7	1,023.3	10.7	1.1
Total private	869.3	887.0	888.3	887.6	876.6	7.3	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	48.3	50.5	49.7	50.0	49.6	1.3	2.7
Manufacturing	82.6	82.7	82.5	81.5	81.6	-1.0	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	227.1	228.6	226.0	225.2	225.2	-1.9	-0.8
Information	31.2	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.3	1.1	3.5
Financial activities	62.9	64.1	64.3	64.5	64.1	1.2	1.9
Professional and business services	166.3	163.8	164.7	165.3	164.1	-2.2	-1.3
Educational and health services	129.2	135.9	135.5	135.6	136.5	7.3	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	81.7	88.2	91.1	91.0	82.9	1.2	1.5
Other services	40.0	40.5	41.8	41.9	40.3	0.3	0.8
Government	143.3	152.9	144.1	142.1	146.7	3.4	2.4
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,238.5	1,268.3	1,248.0	1,243.4	1,249.8	11.3	0.9
Total private	1,046.8	1,066.3	1,060.3	1,059.9	1,058.5	11.7	1.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	68.8	68.6	68.4	68.9	69.4	0.6	0.9
Manufacturing	88.4	88.7	87.3	87.8	88.6	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	271.4	275.0	270.6	270.5	272.0	0.6	0.2
Information	28.7	29.0	28.9	29.3	28.9	0.2	0.7
Financial activities	83.3	84.7	85.0	84.6	83.4	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services	156.0	162.2	161.1	161.0	160.4	4.4	2.8
Educational and health services	197.1	198.5	196.5	197.0	201.3	4.2	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	101.4	107.6	110.5	109.0	102.3	0.9	0.9
Other services	51.7	52.0	52.0	51.8	52.2	0.5	1.0
Government	191.7	202.0	187.7	183.5	191.3	-0.4	-0.2
New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	5,002.6	5,095.1	5,062.7	5,041.6	5,060.0	57.4	1.1
Total private	4,252.9	4,315.7	4,285.5	4,281.6	4,308.3	55.4	1.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	182.5	182.0	181.9	184.9	185.7	3.2	1.8
Manufacturing	236.5	228.4	224.1	225.1	227.6	-8.9	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	870.2	870.9	859.1	858.2	871.2	1.0	0.1
Information	203.8	202.5	201.6	202.5	202.7	-1.1	-0.5
Financial activities	543.7	555.3	557.4	558.3	556.4	12.7	2.3
Professional and business services	745.4	760.5	759.1	762.3	759.1	13.7	1.8
Educational and health services	887.1	908.8	897.2	891.1	908.7	21.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	374.5	392.0	390.4	386.8	384.6	10.1	2.7
Other services	208.7	215.3	214.7	212.4	212.3	3.6	1.7
Government	749.7	779.4	777.2	760.0	751.7	2.0	0.3

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted-Continued**  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	2004 Sep.	2005 June	2005 July	2005 Aug.	2005 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2004 to Sep. 2005 p	
						Number	Percent
New York City							
Total nonfarm	3,532.6	3,595.5	3,576.6	3,565.4	3,576.4	43.8	1.2
Total private	2,993.7	3,040.0	3,015.3	3,015.4	3,039.7	46.0	1.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	114.5	113.3	112.2	114.9	115.9	1.4	1.2
Manufacturing	120.9	115.7	114.0	114.5	116.2	-4.7	-3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.6	542.2	534.6	534.2	542.0	0.4	0.1
Information	164.3	162.2	161.6	162.4	163.2	-1.1	-0.7
Financial activities	435.3	442.8	444.5	445.2	443.9	8.6	2.0
Professional and business services	537.7	548.9	548.6	552.2	550.1	12.4	2.3
Educational and health services	659.2	676.4	666.2	661.7	676.1	16.9	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	271.3	284.6	280.7	278.2	280.4	9.1	3.4
Other services	148.9	153.9	152.9	152.1	151.9	3.0	2.0
Government	538.9	555.5	561.3	550.0	536.7	-2.2	-0.4
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,024.4	1,032.6	1,021.5	1,014.6	1,017.1	-7.3	-0.7
Total private	867.5	871.5	865.4	861.6	860.7	-6.8	-0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	42.8	43.0	43.4	43.6	43.5	0.7	1.6
Manufacturing	93.2	90.6	89.3	89.4	89.5	-3.7	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	214.4	216.9	212.7	212.1	213.4	-1.0	-0.5
Information	25.7	25.4	25.2	24.7	24.5	-1.2	-4.7
Financial activities	81.2	81.7	82.9	82.8	82.1	0.9	1.1
Professional and business services	161.9	160.2	159.3	158.6	156.6	-5.3	-3.3
Educational and health services	136.5	139.2	137.8	136.2	137.7	1.2	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	67.2	68.2	68.5	68.1	68.3	1.1	1.6
Other services	44.6	46.3	46.3	46.1	45.1	0.5	1.1
Government	156.9	161.1	156.1	153.0	156.4	-0.5	-0.3

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2004 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.



**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, twelve largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2004 Sep.	2005 June	2005 July	2005 Aug.	2005 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2004 to Sep. 2005 p	
						Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	2,274.3	2,277.1	2,273.7	2,299.0	2,297.2	22.9	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	2,412.8	2,439.1	2,415.7	2,404.6	2,432.6	19.8	0.8
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	4,438.6	4,493.9	4,474.5	4,477.3	4,489.7	51.1	1.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2,712.4	2,737.4	2,719.0	2,728.4	2,745.4	33.0	1.2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	2,063.1	2,072.4	2,008.7	2,021.8	2,042.5	-20.6	-1.0
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	2,294.7	2,323.4	2,306.9	2,318.1	2,336.7	42.0	1.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	5,436.6	5,528.5	5,486.2	5,485.1	5,501.1	64.5	1.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	2,293.0	2,325.1	2,311.2	2,351.0	2,364.5	71.5	3.1
New York-Northern New Jersey- Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	8,278.0	8,435.9	8,364.6	8,329.3	8,350.2	72.2	0.9
Philadelphia-Camden- Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2,749.1	2,798.4	2,764.4	2,756.8	2,778.7	29.6	1.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	1,960.2	1,988.1	1,980.5	1,980.6	1,985.9	25.7	1.3
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	2,860.3	2,951.9	2,939.6	2,935.5	2,939.7	79.4	2.8

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2004 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available. Changes were calculated using unrounded numbers.

# Map 1. Over-the-year change in employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, September 2005

